REQUESTED-THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT PROMISES TO CO-OPERATE IN RELIEF MEASURES AND WILL REMIT ALL

DUTIES ON SUPPLIES. Washington, Dec. 24.—The following appeal to the American people has been issued:

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 24, 1947.

By direction of the President, the public is informed that, in deference to the earnest desire of the Government to contribute by effective informed that, in deference to the can be desired of the Government to contribute by effective action toward the relief of the suffering people in the island of Cuba, arrangements have been perfected by which charitable contributions, in money or in kind, can be sent to the island by the benevolently disposed people of the United States.

Money, provisions, clothing, medicines and the like articles of prime necessity can be forward-

Money, provisions, clothing, medicines and the like articles of prime necessity can be forwarded to General Pitzhugh Lee, the Consul-General of the United States at Havana, and all articles now dutiable by law, so consigned, will be admitted into Cuba free of duty. The Consul-General has been instructed to receive the same and to co-operate with the local authorities and the charitable boards for the distribution of such relief among the destitute and needy people of Cuba.

of Cuba.

The President is confident that the people of the United States, who have on many occasions in the past responded most generously to the cry for bread from peoples stricken by famine or sore calamity, and who have beheld no less generous action on the part of foreign communities when their own countrymen have suffered from fire and flood, will heed the appeal for aid that comes from the destitute at their own threshold, and, especially at this season of goodwill and rejoicing, give of their abundance to this humane end.

The appeal was issued after consultation with

The appeal was issued after consultation with Señor de Lôme. The Spanish Minister called at the State Department about noon to-day and conferred with Judge Day concerning the relief of the reconcentrados in the island. He made it clear that the Spanish Government would cooperate in any relief measures, and that there was entire willingness that the supplies go direct to Consul-General Lee instead of through the Spanish relief channels.

The negotiations have been proceeding for some time. The first active step was taken by the President on December 1, and was in the form of a request that the Spanish Minister learn from his Government whether the regular tariff duties would be remitted on supplies sent to Cuba. Minister de Lôme soon afterward answered that Spain had consented to grant even more than had been requested, and that the duties would be remitted not only on the articles

duties would be remitted not only on the articles which the President had referred to, but also on all medicines, soap, salt and amiliar articles of prime necessity which might enter into the plan of relief. The only conditionattached was that the supplies should go through the regular relief committees established at Havana, of which the Bishop of Havana is charman. It was also arranged that supplies sent to the Spanish Minister here would be forwarded to the authorities at Havana.

Since that time there have been criticisms of the system adopted, and reports have come from Havana that the reconcentrados were starving as a result of the obstacles in the way of transmitting relief. The Spanish authorities say, however, that there has been no delay on their part, and that since the arrangement was made no offer of supplies, medicines, etc., has been made. There has been a general desire, however, to adopt a system by which the supplies would go direct to General Lee, and as a result of the Spanish Minister's call to-day this will be the plan to be adopted in executing the relief measures under the call issued.

QUEER FIRE IN A COFFEE WAREHOUSE.

GREEN BERRIES POUR IN A CASCADE DOWN ICE-COVERED WALLS-THE DAMAGE OVER

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A cascade of green coffee pouring from the thirdstory windows of No. 83 Water-st. was a strange sight which greeted passers-by yesterday afternoon, at a fire in the five-story brick building at that address. The building is occupied by H. T. Webb & Bros., gaugers and inspectors, who are on the first floor; Dannenberg & Son, dealers in tea and coffee, on the second floor, and Barwise & Son, dealers in coffee, on the three remaining floors. The fire, which originated in the offices of Bar-

wise & Son, was caused by the explosion of an oil Superintendent George W. Dahl was slightly burned about the face and hands. The force of the explosion scattered the burning oil far and wide, and it was only the work of a moment for the bags holding green coffee, which were piled from floor to ceiling on that floor, to become ignited, and a fively blaze was the result. By the time the engines arrived the fire had eaten its way through the two upper floors. Owing to the extreme coid the firemen were greatly handlcapped, as the water froze almost as soon as it left the nozzle of the hose, covering the building with a glittering coating of ice. The effect of this was heightened by a rain of the contents of hundreds of bags of green coffee released by the breaking of the windows by the firemen. The offee came down in a great cataract, which lasted for fully fifteen minutes.

Burwise & Son were the heaviest losers, \$25,000 being the estimate of their loss. The Dannenbergs came next with a loss of \$10,000, and the building was damaged to the extent of \$2,000. Webb & Bros., whose loss was only caused by water and smoke, will probably be losers to the extent of \$1,500. was only the work of a moment for the bags hold-

EFFORT TO ENJOIN A BOND SALE.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NORTH-ERN PRESS THEIR CLAIMS TO THE PROPERTY.

Charles De Neufville and other stockholders of the New-York and Northern Rallroad Company applied yesterday to Justice Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court for an injunction to prevent the further issue of bonds under the new \$100,000,000 mortgage made by the New-York Central Railroad to the Central Trust Company, in connection with the refunding scheme. In 1895 suit was begun by De Neufville and his

associates to recover property which had been sold under foreclosure. The complaint alleged that the New-York Central obtained controlling shares of the New-York and Northern stock which were irregular and would not stand the test of law. these allegations a demurrer was entered by the defendants, and it was sustained by the United States Circuit Court. This finding, however, was reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and a trial was ordered. It is still pending. In the State Supreme Court, on similar proceedings, a decree was entered making the foreclosure and sale of the property of the New-York and Northern legal. Then the property was sold, but later the State Court of Appeals reversed the order

later the State Court of Appeals reversed the order of the lower court.

The New-York Central Company on June 1, 1897, delivered to the Central Trust Company, of this city, a mortgage of \$100,000,000 of 2½ per cent gold honds. This mortgage conveyed to the trust company the leasenoid interest of the New-York contral in the property of the New-York and Putnam Railroad. It is the issue of these bonds that the motion for the injunction is intended to stop. The property formerly belonged to the New-York and Northern Railroad Company, and it is asserted that the latter company has never released the property.

RUMOR ABOUT H. M. KERSEY REVIVED. The arrival here of J. Bruce Ismay, of the White Star Line, on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, revives the rumor that the White Star Line agent nection with the line and take the management of nection with the line and take the management of a Klondike company composed chiefly of Philadel-phians. It is even said that Mr. Ismay has come here to take Mr. Kersey's place temporarily; but neither he nor Mr. Kersey is willing to give any information on the subject.



NATURAL MINERAL WATER For Liver Complaint, Stomach Disorders, Gout

and Dyspepsia. Taken with meals, it facilitates digestion SO-CALLED VICHY IN SYPHONS OR BULK IS NOT VICHY.

220 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW SPANISH OFFER TO CUBA.

HANDS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-THE FINANCIAL AND JUDICIAL

SCHEMES OBJECTIONABLE The full text of the Spanish royal decree of November 25 last, granting an autonomous form of government to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico has been received in this country. It is a long document, the main points of which fol-

The system of government and civil administration in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico shall hereafter be carried on in conformity with the following provisions:

Each island shall be governed by an insular pariament, consisting of two chambers, and by the Governor-General, representing the mother country, who shall exercise supreme authority.

The legislative power as to colonial matters, in the shape and manner prescribed by law, shall be vested in the insular Chambers conjointly with the Governor-General.

Insular representation shall consist of two bodies of equal powers, which shall be known as Cham-ber of Representatives and Council of Administra-

The Council of Administration shall be compo of thirty-five members, of whom eighteen shall be elected and seventeen appointed by the Governor-General, acting for the crown

To be entitled to sit in the Council of Administration it is necessary to be a Spanish subject; to have attained the age of thirty-five years; to have been born in the Island, or to have had four years constant residence therein; not to be subject to any pending criminal prosecution; to be in the full enjoyment of his political rights; to have his prop-erty free from attachment; to have had for two of more years previous an annual income of \$4,000; to have no interest in any contract with either the insular or the home Government. The shareholders of a stock company shall not be considered as Government contractors, even if the company has a contract with the Government.

Persons are also qualified to serve as Councillors who, besides the above-stated requirements, have

any of the following qualifications: First -To be, or to have been, a Senator of the Kingdom, or to possess the requirements for being a Senator in conformity with Article III of the Con-

Second-To have held for a period of two years any of the following offices: President or Prosecuting Attorney of the Pretorian Court of Havana. Rector of the University of Havana, Councillor of Administration in the Council formerly thus designated, president of the Havana Chamber of merca, president of the Economic Society of Friends of the Country, president of the Sugar Planters' Association, president of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Union, president of the Merchants,' Tradesmen's and Agriculturists' League, dean of the College of Lawyers of Havana, Mayor of Havana, President of the Provincial Assembly of Havana furing two terms, or of any provincial assembly during three terms, and dean of either of the Chapters of the two Cathedrals.

Third-Likewise may be elected or appointed as Councillor any property owner from among the fifty taxpayers paying the highest taxes either on real estate or on industries, commerce, arts and the professions.

The Councillors appointed by the Crown shall be appointed by special degrees, stating the qualification entitling the appointee to serve as Councillor. Councillors thus appointed shall hold office for One-half the number of elective Councillors shall

be elected every five years; and the whole number shall be elected whenever the Council of Administration shall be dissolved by the Governor-General CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chamber of Representatives shall be composed of members named by the electoral boards in the proportion of one for every twenty-five thousand inhabitants.

To be elected as Representative the candidate must have the following requirements: To be a Spanish citizen; to be a layman; to have attained his majority; to be in full enjoyment of civil rights; to have been born in the island or to have had four years' constant residence therein, and not to be subject to any pending criminal prosecution. Representatives shall be elected every five years, and any Representative may be re-elected any

The insular Chamber shall determine what classes of offices are incompatible with the office stove used for heating purposes. In an attempt to of Representative as well as the cases governing

> the Governor-General acting in his name, shall convene, suspend and sojourn the sessions, and dis-solve the Chamber of Representatives and the Council of Administration, either separately or simultaneously, under the obligation to call them together again or renew them within three months. Each Chamber shall choose its president, vice-

Neither Chamber shall sit unless the other be sitting also, except when the Council exercises judicial

The two insular Chambers shall not deliberate together nor in the presence of the Governor-General.

The sessions shall be public, but either Chamber may hold secret sessions whenever business of a

private nature shall require it. To the Governor-General, through his secretaries, as well as to either of the two Chambers, belongs the power to initiate and propose colonial statutes.

Besides the power of enacting laws for the colony, the Insular Chambers shall have power: First-To receive the oath of the Governor-General to preserve the Constitution and the laws

which guarantee the autonomy of the colony. Second-To enforce the responsibility of the secre taries of the Executive, who shall be tried by the Council whenever impeached by the Chamber of Representatives.

Third-To address the Home Government through the Governor-General, proposing the abrogation or modification of existing laws of the Kingdom; to invite the Home Government to present bills as to particular matters, or to ask a decision of an executive character on matters which interest the

The Governor-General shall communicate to the Home Government before presenting to the Insular Parliament any bill originating in the Executive Government of the island, whenever, in his judgment, said bill may affect national interests. Should any such bill originate in the Insular Parliament. the Government of the island shall ask for a postponement of the debate until the Home Government

shall have given its opinion. In either case, the correspondence passing between the two Governments shall be laid before the Chambers and published in the official gazette,

The insular Chambers shall have power to pass upon all matters not specially and expressly reserved to the Cortes of the kingdom, or to the central Government, as herein provided or as may be provided hereafter.
In this manner, and without implying that the

following enumeration presupposes any limitation of their power to legislate on other subjects, they shall have power to legislate on all matters and subjects concerning the departments of Justice, Interior, Treasury, Public Works, Education and Agriculture. They shall likewise have exclusive cognizance of all matters of a purely local nature, which may principally affect the colonial territory, and to this principally affect the colonial territory, and to this end they shall have power to legislate on civil ad-ministration; on provincial, municipal or judicial ap-portionment; on public health, by land or sea, and on public credit, banks and the monetary system. This power, however, shall not impair the powers vested in the colonial Executive according to the laws in connection with the matters above men-tioned.

laws in connection with the matters above mentioned.

It shall be incumbent upon the colonial Parliament to make regulations under such national laws as may be passed by the Cortes and expressly intrusted to it. Especially among such measures Parliament shall legislate, and may do so at the first sitting, for the purpose of regulating the elections, the taking of the electoral census, qualifying electors and exercising the right of suffrage, but in no event shall these dispositions affect the rights of the citizens as established by the electoral laws.

Notwithstanding that the laws governing the judiciary and the administration of justice are of a national character, and therefore obligatory for the colony, the Insular Parliament may, within the provisions of said laws, make rules or propose to the home Government such measures as shall render easier the admission, continuance or promotion in the local courts of lawyers, natives of the island or practising therein.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-General in Council shall have as far as the Island of Cuba is concerned, the same power that has been vested heretofore in the Miniser for the Colonies, for the appointment of the functionaries and subordinate and auxiliary officers of the judicial order and as to the other matters connected with the administration of justice. The insular Parliament shall have exclusive power

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Four Generations of the English Royal Family.

DYSPEPSIA.

HOW TO REMOVE ITS MANY EVIL SYMPTOMS.

If you live "not wisely, but too well," or eat food that disagrees with you, you necessarily suffer, unless you counteract the evil by proper treatment.

If you overload the stomach, or are too fond of dainties, made dishes, &c., all the intestinal organs suffer.

The gastric juices that would suffice to digest a moderate quantity of food must necessarily fail to convert a greater supply. Undigested food ferments and breeds poisonous gases.

It is, therefore, not what we eat, but what we digest that is essential.

If you are food, and had no digestion at all, you would starve, just the same as if you are nothing at all.

Digestion therefore, is a vital principle, and not only a mechanical operation.

When the system is overloaded, plethoric, and adipose, indigestion is set up, the functions of the liver are deranged, constipation ensues, and uric acid is generated in excess.

When uric acid is present in the system, gout, rheumatism, and kidney disorders are set up.

The best treatment for remedying this state of things has hitherto been found in the "waters" of certain European mineral water springs. They contain certain medicinal salts in solution.

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Aiding digestion, dispersing acid dyspepsia, and preventing sick headache, fulness, &c.

Banishing the miseries of constitution, gout, rheumatism and kidney disorders.

Giving back the clear skin, the bright eye, the alert gait and the bloom of health. .

A Few of the Many Indorsements of Physicians.

A SPECIALIST IN HEART DISE ASE.

No. 65 22d St., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1894.

I do not often give a testimonial for any drug, but in this case I do it unsolicited, because I think the Improved Effervescent Powder warrants it. In all my experience I have never used a laxative so mild and pleasant in its action. In diseases of the heart it is especially E. M. HALE, M. D.

Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., June 7, 1894. You have my hearty indorsement for the benefits derived from the use of your Improved Effervescent Powder, it not failing of good results in cases of five patients now under treatment.

I. L. HARDENBROCK, M. D.

Westfield, N. J., May 26. I take pleasure in recommending your preparation of Effervescent Salts. It is pleasant and efficacious.

FRED A. KINCH, M. D.

KUTNOW BROS., 13 Astor Place, N. Y. City, Sole Agents for S. Kutnow & Co., Ltd., Prop., 41 Farringdon Road, London, E. C., Engl.

Price 85c. per bottle; 15c. extra for postage, if to be mailed.

following rules:
First—No differential duty, whether fiscal or otherwise, either on imports or exports, shall be otherwise, either on imports of exports, shall be imposed to the detriment of either insular or pen-

imposed to the detriment of either insula production. Becond—The two Governments shall make a schedule of articles of direct national origin to which shall be allowed by common consent preferential duty over similar foreign production. In another schedule made in like mannet shall be determined such articles of direct insular production as shall be entitled to privileged treatment on their importation into the peninsula and the amount of preferential duties thereon. In neither case shall the preferential duty exceed 25 per cent.

SUPREME AUTHORITY OF THE COLONY. The supreme authority of the colony shall be vested in a Governor-General, appointed by the King on the nomination of the Council of Ministers King on the nomination of the Council of Ministers. In his capacity he shall have as viceroyal patrof the power inherent in the Patronate of the Indies he shall have command of all naval and military forces in the Island; he shall act as delegate to the Departments of State, War, Navy and the Colonies, all other authorities in the Island shall be subordinate to his, and he shall be responsible for the preservation of order and the safety of the colony.

The Governor-General shall, before taking possession of his office, take an oath in the presence of the King to discharge his duties faithfully and loyally.

The Governor-General, representing the nation, of the King to discharge his duties faithfully and loyally.

The Governor-General, representing the nation, will discharge by himself and with the aid of will discharge by himself and with the aid of his secretaries all the functions indicated in the preceding articles and such others as may devolve upon him as direct delegate from the King in matters of a national character.

It shall be incumbent upon the Governor-General as representing the home Government.

First.—To appoint without restriction the secretaries of his Cacinet.

Second—To procaim, execute and cause to be executed in the island, all laws, decrees, treaties, international covenants and all other acts emanating from the legislative branch of the Government, as well as all decrees, royal commands and other measures emanating from the executive which shall be communicated to him by the departments of which he acts as Delegate.

Whenever, in his judgment and in that of his exertices, he considers the resolutions of the Home Government as lable to injure the general interests of the nation or ... especial interests of the hisland, he shall have power to suspend the publication and execution thereof, and shall so notify the respective department, stating the reasons for his action.

Third—To grant pardons in the name of the King.

Third—To grant pardons in the name of the King, within the limitations specially prescribed to him in his instructions from the Government, and to stay the execution of a death sentence whenever the gravity of the circumstances shall so demand or the urgency of the case shall allow of no time to solicit and obtain His Majesty's pardon; but in either case he shall hear the counsel of his secretaries.

Fourth—To suspend the guarantees set forth in Fourth—To suspend the guarantees set forth in Articles III. V. VI and IX, and in the first, second and third paragraphs of Article XIII of the Constitution; those being the articles which provide for the establishment of the insular Chambers as the legislative power conjointly with the Governor-Genlegislative power conjointly with the Governor-Genl

legislative power conjointly with the Governor-General.

Whenever, in the judgment of the Governor-General, an act of the Insular Parliament goes beyond its powers or impairs the rights of the clitzens as set forth in Article I of the Constitution, or curtais the guarantees prescribed by law for the exercise of said rights, or jeopards the interest of the colony or of the nation. he shall forward the act of the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom, which, within a period that shall not exceed two months, shall either assent to it or return it to the Governor-General with the objections to its sanction and proclamation. The Insular Parliament may, in view of

to frame the local budget of expenditures and revenues, including the revenue corresponding to the control of t Every legally constituted municipality shall have power to frame its own laws regarding public education; highways by land, river and sear, public health, municipal finances, as well as to freely appoint and remove its own employes.

At the head of each province there shall be an Assembly, which shall be elected in the manner provided for by the colonial statutes, and shall be composed of a number of members in proportion to the population.

The Provincial Assembly shall be autonomous as regards the creation and maintenance of public senouls and colleges, charitable institutions and provincial roads and ways by land, river or sea; also as regards their own budgets and the appointment and removal of their respective employes.

When the present Constitution shall be once approved by the Cortes of the Kingdom for the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, it shall not be amended except by virtue of a special law and upon the petition of the Insular Parliament.

The manner of meeting the expenditures occasioned by the debt now weigning upon the Spanish and the Cuban tressuries, and the debt that may be determined by a law fixing the share that shall be horne by each treasury and the special ways and means for the payment of the interest, and the sinking fund, and for refunding the principal in due time.

Until the Cortes of the Kingdom, shall decide this

ing fund, and for fermining the plant time.

Until the Cortes of the Kingdom shall decide this point, no changes shall be made in the conditions under which sail debts were contracted, nor in the payment of the interest, nor provisions for a sinking fund, nor in the guarantees which they enjoy, nor in the actual terms of payment.

When the Cortes shall have apportioned the shares, each of the two treasuries shall take upon itself the payment of the share alloted.

AGAINST FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

THE STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT TAKES AC TION ON A COMPLAINT MADE BY THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Albany, Dec. 24.-The American Express Com pany has filed a complaint with the Insurance Deartment, charging that certain of the foreign marine insurance corporations transacting business in this State are issuing policies insuring money, builton and securities against loss or damage while n land transit by mail

The Superintendent of Insurance has advised the nanagers of said companies that, in view of this complaint, he will refuse to issue to their corporathe Insurance law for the ensuing year, unless he is furnished with satisfactory evidence that the companies have ceased the transaction of the kinds of business complained of and have cancelled all policies insuring such hazards. It is also required that there shall be filed with the Insurance Department a resolution, adopted at the home office, that the companies will hereafter only insure in this State and in the United States against the branches of marine insurance, as clearly set the hazards of marine insurance, as clear forth in Article IV of the Insurance law.

> Much more easily made than coffee. Ten times better fo you-

WHY COMMISSIONER EVANS WANTS THE LIST PUBLISHED.

IT WOULD GREATLY HELP IN DETECTING THE FRAUDS THAT EXIST.-HE SAYS THEY ARE INV THE EGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

as become so common of late that the people de not regard it seriously nowadays," said Pensio. Commissioner Evans to a reporter of "The Star" this morning. "And it was for the express purpose of proving the fallacy of this charge that I recom-mended to Congress and will urge in a bill after the holidays the publication of a complete lisshowing each pensioner, his address, disability and amount of pension received. And this will do more to stop this idle chatter than anything this Depart ment can say. The possibilities of disabilities are great, and every one knows a man, apparently in the best of health, attending to his daily duties. may have a disability which entitles him to ension. This is hard for some people to se-Perhaps if they had an X-ray apparatus with them there would be no difficulty. Well, the list would show what was the matter with such men nd why they received pensions. Then it would give the reason why that woman or that man was

eing supported by the Government. "But, best of all, it would bring to light the frauds which do exist, and we all know that there are frauds. But I say without fear of contradiction that in no business enterprise where so large an amount of money is disbursed are there so fee mistakes. And it is because of the safeguards we hrow about the office that this is possible.

"Now about the cost of publishing this pension It may be that it will cost \$200,000, but wh an estimate what it will save the United States in unearthing frauds? Applications are received every day from all over the country for a list of the pensioners of a certain county. This it is imomplete pension list will stir up neighborhood and set the gossips to work. They will detect the frauds and will give notice to us.

"This great pension list and enormous appropria

tions appear to scare the people, and, with the pub-lication of every article setting forth the number of applications awaiting action, the calamity croakers talk of bankrupting the Treasury. That sounds taik of bankrupting the Treasury. That sounds well enough, and personally I agree with many of the arguments advanced. For instance, I do not approve of all the laws which have been passed. A pension should date from the filing of the application. I am opposed to arrearages of pensions. Look at that case allowed yesterday, where a resident of Norway, who had never been in this country, will receive in back pension some \$4.000 or \$5.000 because her Johnny fought for the Union.

"You fellows who write bout pensions knownothing of the grim war who had pensions possible. You do not realize thour Army had 2,750,000 enlisted men; nor do you'know how anxiously this Government sought soldiers, how the young men were pleaded with to enter the fight; how this covernment promised to take care of them if they were wounded, or, if killed, how their wives or families would be made comfortable. Nor do you know of the large bountles which were paid for soldiers, in some instances as high as \$500 to each man who of the large bountles which were paid for soldiers, in some instances as high as \$500 to each man who would enlist. Oh, the Government was glad enough to get men in those days at any price. Now it is fulfilling its obligations and carrying out its promises. The Government has been most liberal, and while, as I have said, some of its laws have been, in my opinion, too liberal, yet it demonstrates the respect and duty we owe the Union soldier.

"But to return to the publication of the pension list. Do you know that one of the mewspapers of the city some time ago wanted the privilege of publishing the entire list and furnishing this Department with 1,500 bound copies? It doesn't seem to me, if it costs so much to get this list in shape, a newspaper would undertake to publish it, and be so generous with its copies. Yes, I shall urge the publication of this list in a bill before Congress, and I hope to convince the Congressmen it would be a good thing for the service." well enough, and personally I agree with many of

THE PENSIONS INVESTIGATION. ARRESTS MAY BE MADE SHORTLY IN CASES WHICH THE SPECIAL EXAMINERS HAVE LOOKED INTO. The investigation of pensions that come under

the jurisdiction of the New-York office continues. The facts of this investigation in New-York as well as in other parts of the country have been al-ready reported in The Tribune.

The special examiners of the Pension Bureau have been quietly working in New-York for the last

TO CHECK PENSION FRAUDS. Pension Agency, No. 356 Canal-st., neither Mr. Cole nor Mr. Roome would discuss the result of their investigations. They stated that an order from the Bureau at Washington forbade them giving out any information as to the affairs of their department. From a source outside of the local agency it was learned that the present investigation in no way reflected on the official actions of Samuel Truesdell, who is paymaster of the New-York Pension Office, but is an investigation of the list of sixty thousand pensioners who are drawing their money from the local bureau. This inof several people in Brooklyn and New-York who have drawn fraudulent pensions. These cases were reported in The Tribune at the time of the Since that time a number of other fraudulent pensioners have been discovered, which have

been reported to the Department at Washington, and orders have been received to proceed in prosecution of these cases. The principal fraud so far discovered is the use of the names of dead soldiers to obtain pensions, their discharges being obtained by the party applying for the pension. This fraudulent applicant, under the name of the dead man, writes to his friends in another part of the country and obtains the necessary affidavits, and then applies for the pension.

for the pension.

Another large class of fraudulent pensioners is made up of so-called soldiers widows who are drawing money to which they are not entitled, either because they are not widows of soldiers or because they have remarried.

No arrests have been made as yet, but a number will be made as soon as the preliminary report of these investigations has been approved at Washington. ington.

Colonel Truesdell, who is in charge of the local pension agency, had nothing further to add to his statement in yesterday's Tribune. His official duty is to see that the sixty thousand pension-vouchers are properly paid each quarter, and he has nothing to do with the investigation of the genuineness of the original papers issued.

THE TWENTY-YEAR PLAN. VETERANS WHO WOULD LIKE TO GET THEIR PENSIONS IN A LUMP.

Indianapolis, Dec. 24 (Special).-The veterans of the late war who live in this city are generally signing a petition to be presented to the Government advocating a twenty-year plan of paying pensions The idea is that every man and woman now drawing a pension shall be paid in one sum the amoun he or she would draw in twenty years at the rate now paid. Those who are circulating the petition point out that one who draws \$5 a month would, under the new plan receive at once \$1,440, enough to buy him a little home; also that a year after the adoption of the new plan the Government could abolish the Pension Bureau and save the expense of supporting it in the years to come. It is understood that the veterars of other States have promised to sign and support the petition and the new plan.

DECISION BY THE ASSISTANT-SECRETARY. Washington, Dec. 24.-Among the decisions rendered in pension cases to-day by Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is one in which It is held that the limitation as to the date of beginning the pension because of the date of filing the claim therefor, contained in the second sec-tion of the act of March 8, 1870, applies to claims in behalf or orphan brothers and sisters, though

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN BUCK.

Captain E. P. Buck of the Ward Line steamer Saratoga died at Swinburne Island early yesterday morning from typhoid fever. He arrived here last Wednesday on his steamer from Havana and Mexican ports. As he was sick with a high fever, Health Officer Doty removed him to Swinburne Island to have his case diagnosed. Dr. Doty took personal charge of the patient. For the first twenty-four hours after being admitted to the hostwenty-four hours after being admitted to the hospital Captain Buck was comfortable, but on Thursday evening his condition took a decided change for the worse. He died at 2 o'clock in the mornt. His sickness dated back to before December I when he arrived at Tampico on his outward voyag from this port. He managed to keep up until his vessel reached Havana on her return voyage when he became seriously ill. He was confined this berth during the voyage to New-York. He was the youngest captain in the Ward Line's employ, being only thirty-seven years old. He was a general favorite with his men and of the officials of the company. He leaves a widow, to whose home, at No. 105 Webster-ave., Jersey City, the body has been removed.

A FOREST RESERVE AROUND LAKE TAHOE. Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 24.-United States Forestry Agent Alien, who was recently deputed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to exsix months investigating the list of pensioners.

A. W. Roome was sent to this district in May, and in the latter part of June P. L. Cole was sent to New-York from Washington to aid in ferreting out fraudulent pensioners. When seen yesterday at the